Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once each week,
By PHILO WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1827.

[VOL. VIII.....NO. 384.

TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance*.....but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they may not be attended to.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

CARLTON—No. II.

We have been accustomed to consider Canals as the cheapest means of communication and conveyance through the interior of a country. At present an opinion is pretty well established by experience in Great Britain and our own country, where trial has been made in the greatest extent and perfection, that the Rail-road is on many accounts superior, and ought to be preferred. The evidence now within our power is fortunately so full and conclusive, that to have our doubts removed, we need only to examine it for ourselves. After the failures and disappointments which North Carolina has suffered in her past efforts, we shall at least have learned the valuable lesson, to inquire faithfully and arrive at a full knowledge, before an application of the public funds. By a small expenditure properly directed in the employment of an Engineer, such as may be easily had in the United States before commencing a public work, every thing relating to it may be estimated and fully ascertained to the satisfaction of all. This is the mode of doing such business, now practised in other states and other parts of the world, where works of this kind are carried on. Such men as judge Wright, James Geddes, and many others who have been long proved to possess practical skill and integrity in their profession as Civil Engineers, are at any time attainable upon proper inquiry, and a reasonable compensation for their services. Nor should a single step be taken in commencing any work, until it is completely determined what are the terms, what are the means, and what are the advantages. We have had enough of precipitation, of unqualified undertakers, of schemes heedlessly commenced and then deserted in a half finished state, and altogether enough of wasted supplies. This unfortunate mode of prosecuting plans of public improvement is rarely if ever witnessed in other countries, and there is not the least necessity for it here.

In the remarks now to be made, the object is to show in what respects Rail roads are preferable to Canals.

1. It is obvious that in determining the course of a canal we must be continually hampered by the necessity of carrying it where there will be at all times a sure and sufficient supply of water. This occasions the meandering of canals along the banks of rivers, and leading them to intersect streams at proper places, so that their length is extended far more than would be necessary, could this circumstance so essential to *them*, be wholly set aside. It is not possible to give any general rule for determining the proportion of the whole line of a canal necessarily lost with a view to securing the proper quantity of water. It must differ according to the circumstances of every case. Perhaps, however, it would not be extravagant to say, with regard to canals of much extent, that at least one fourth, if not one third, is likely to be added by this single object. It was estimated by the United States Engineers, that a Canal from Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania, to pass by Washington to Baltimore, must be three hundred and ninety miles in length. By the same report, a Railroad from Baltimore to the Ohio, need not be more than two hundred and fifty miles. In this instance the Railway is only five-eighths of the Canal in length. In this distance of 390 miles by a Canal, one hundred and forty miles are saved by resorting to the Railroad. An exactly similar difference will evidently not apply in other examples, but this is one to show what an excess in length, and consequently of expense, is sometimes incurred by a Canal on account of water, beyond what is necessary to a Railroad. Let us remember too that such a difference has its effects, not only in the first construction and expense of a Canal, but in all travelling and transportation upon it, and in the maintenance of it in repair through all future time.* It ought not to be omitted also, that when the repairing of a Canal becomes necessary, it is far more difficult, expensive, and interrupting to business, than that of a Railroad.

* See "Proceedings of sundry Citizens of Baltimore, convened," &c.

2. It is proved by experience that upon an average of one mile with another, a Railroad is less costly in its construction than a Canal. It is found in England, and there is reason to believe that it will apply no less in this country, that the expense of making a Canal is two or three times that of a Railroad. The excavation, or removal of earth or rocks for the former is much greater than for the latter. The iron necessary is far less costly than we are apt to suppose, as will appear when something further shall be said upon the materials of public works, and the expense attending them. And let it be considered that a lock cannot be properly completed of substantial and durable materials for less than eight or ten thousand dollars, while the means of passing from one level to another by inclined planes or otherwise on a Railroad are easily provided, in comparison with locks.

3. At least as large a burden, or as many tons can be transported in the same time, and by the same force, upon a Railroad as upon a Canal. On this as well as every other article of this enumeration of advantages in favor of the Railroad, evidence will hereafter be given to the satisfaction of every man who would ingenuously and diligently inquire into this most important and interesting subject. It has been common to remark, and it has been until lately received as a maxim, that conveyance by water must always be less expensive than conveyance by land. This did continue true till by the perfection now attained in the construction of roads and carriages, it is no longer correct in comparison of Railroads and Canals. Let it be considered that by firmness and solidity of construction in Railroads, burden to any amount may be carried upon them without damage to the road, and by the evenness and level of the iron rails, and the smoothness and perfection of make in the iron wheels that run upon them, there comes to be less resistance from friction to the carriage, than from the water of the Canal to the boat that passes through it. From these two circumstances together, it must result, that the same horse power will be able to carry even more upon a Railroad, than upon a Canal. It is entreated of the reader not to imagine that this is romancing, or that it is said to answer a purpose. The correct comparison of advantages between these methods of transportation for produce and merchandize, and the evidence to satisfy our minds, if they be not already satisfied, will be more fully presented hereafter.

The expense consequent upon Canals, and forever attending them, in repairing and keeping them in good condition, and in the erection and maintenance of bridges over them, is greater than any such expense necessary to Railroads. When a Canal is made through a country, means must be provided at convenient distances for crossing them, to prevent the communication between one part of a farm or neighbourhood from being cut off from another. This brings on a multitude of contracts between the public and the owners of lands along the line of a Canal, for making and keeping up bridges through all future time. And if there be any road crossing the site of the Canal, a bridge must be maintained at the public expense forever, that the highways may not be interrupted. This expense of bridges must continue to be levied in perpetuity by tolls upon the Canal, and through all time act as a burden upon the transportation of goods. In regard to Railways these difficulties almost entirely vanish. Men and horses can cross them any where without injury, and all that is necessary for the crossing of wheels is a piece of timber let into the ground along the side of the iron rail, and high enough to prevent the wheels in passing over it from touching the rail before it descends upon some little stone pavement laid down upon the other side. In this manner provision is made for any road on which waggons or carriages cross a railway. I am not aware that the bridges over the great western canal of New York have ever been numbered, but after having passed with personal observation from one end of that Canal to the other, it is conjectured that in the whole distance of three hundred and sixty three miles, the number of bridges is not less than four hundred. In stating this, it is thought likely to fall short of the reality, rather than to exceed it. In these circumstances convincing evidence must appear, that the maintenance, and repairs, and attendant expenses of Canals, must always be greater than are requisite for a Railway.

5. It is much to be apprehended that Canals may render unhealthy the parts of the country along their route. The motion of water in a Canal, if there be any, is exceedingly slow, so as to approach stagnation. This is especially the case in long levels, unless the Canal be made with such ascent as to occasion a current, which for convenience of navigation is admitted as little as possible. Even the original rapidity of rivers, where the water is sometimes dashed by falls and agitated by rapids, does not prevent them from producing disease at certain seasons, along their banks and in their vicinity. This effect may be experienced even in northern latitudes, but it is especially to be dreaded and deprecated in a southern climate like ours. No such consequence threatens the inhabitant or the traveller upon a Railroad. It is a primary object in pursuing the line of such a structure to shun as much as possible the intersection of marshes and streams of water.

6. Another circumstance suggested by the peculiar nature of our southern country, gives an advantage to Railroads in comparison with Canals. All our principal rivers originate in the mountains near the western extremity of the state, and have their channels considered generally, nearly parallel one to another. Hence the land between these rivers, lies in ridges, from the western extremities of the state towards the ocean. These ridges often form long levels, without much interruption by streams or vallies. It is upon such ridges, that it is well known some of our best roads are formed. A Railroad laid off by a skilful and practical Engineer with reference to this form of our country, would, in all probability, have greater advantages for so long a line as 250 or 300 miles, than nature has bestowed on most other parts of the world. Were a Canal attempted from the same distance in the interior, the long summers of our southern latitude, drying up all our smaller streams, and rendering very precarious, supplies of water even from the larger tributaries, would make it necessary for such a Canal, that it might be fed with certainty, to confine its course to the margin of some main river. Thus it would be perpetually intersecting the deep ravines which occur at small distances along the banks of a principal river. The consequences must be, numerous and large embankments, deep cuttings, bridges or aqueducts, rocky excavations, locks and culverts, all of which are occasions of the heaviest expense in the completion of Canals. A Railroad along extensive ridges, generally tending towards the point of destination, must be attended with signal advantages in escaping most of these embarrassing obstructions.

7. It is now ascertained that Railways may be constructed with all the necessary strength and firmness, out of wood, at a cost little more than half of that which must be incurred in making them of iron. If this be true in the northern part of our country, it must be eminently so in our own state. The lasting and substantial pine abounding in our low country, and the no less solid oak of the western part, would leave us nothing to desire in compactness, durability, and cheapness of materials. The work too, would be of a sort that could be executed by our own people, under the direction of an Engineer, as well as by any that could be found in other countries. It is computed that the interest of the money which must be paid for the iron more than for the wooden Railway, is more than sufficient to defray the expense of renewing it, at the time when it shall become necessary. The consequence must be that the latter is the cheaper of the two in the end, and it requires far less funds for its first accomplishment.

It has appeared then, from the whole comparison here made, that for many reasons Railways are preferable to Canals.

1. Canals must generally be much longer than Railways, between the same extreme points. 2. A mile of Railway even if it be of iron is less costly than a mile of Canal. 3. As large burdens can be transported with a given power in a given time, upon the one as upon the other. 4. The perennial, that is, the continual expense of maintaining a Canal with bridges and repairs is greater than that which is incident to a Railroad. 5. Canals, especially in a southern climate, may be well dreaded as sources of disease. 6. The face of our state, the parallel courses of our rivers, and the continuous ridges between them, are peculiarly favorable to the Railroad. 7. Railways of wood are scarcely more than half as expensive as those of iron. Their inferior cost, then, compared with that of Canals, must give them greatly the preference to an economical people contemplating some method of removing their difficulties of commercial intercourse among themselves and with other parts of the world. CARLTON.

Sept. 8, 1827.

GEOLOGY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Professor Mitchell closes his present remarks on the Geology of the State as follows: The western part of Montgomery is Transition Argillite, the soil indifferent, and in some parts extremely sterile. The Eastern part of the county is siliceous, composed of beds of Hornstone Quartz and a little Chlorite Slate, and is inferior to the sandhills themselves. The best land lies along the [illegible] the fork between that River and the Uwharie, and in the Southern part of the county on Clarke's Creek.

The Northern, Western and Southern part of Anson County, like the Western part of Montgomery, has Argillite for its subjacent rock, and with the exception of the banks of the streams, a thin soil, though superior to that of the same formation in Montgomery. Brown Creek runs its whole course in a formation of old Red Sandstone, which underlies the Pedee from about a mile and a half below the mouth of Rocky River to the mouth of Little River, and furnishes a large body of good land. The upland of the Sandstone is better in this county than in any other part of the State. The low grounds, as is always the case where this rock exists, are extensive, but subject to be injured by excess of moisture when the season is wet. East of the Sandstone, there is a small wedge of Argillite on the North, opposite to the Grassy Islands, and a more extensive tract on the South. Beyond these we meet, where the coal has not drifted in, and where it has been removed, with the most beautiful Granite in the State of North Carolina. It contains a large proportion of Felspar, and on this account is not a good building stone, decaying too rapidly when exposed to the weather; but for the same reason that it is unsuitable for building, it decomposes into a fertile soil, furnishing good water, and easy and pleasant to cultivate. Besides its fertile soil, Anson appears to possess few mineral treasures. Gold has been found in considerable quantities in the Argillite. The old Red Sandstone furnishes Freestone for building and grindstones—the Granite, millstones. A few pieces of Iron ore were picked up three or four miles from Wadesboro', on the Camden road.

The greater part of Richmond County belongs to the Low Country, being covered by beds of clay and sand. The good land is on the Pedee, and near the mouths of the Creeks that fall into it. The same Granite is found here that is described as occuring in Anson. On the old Red Sandstone of its northern border, there are also some good plantations, and others doubtless amongst the low grounds of the South eastern part of the county, which the Professor did not visit. Grindstones are cut from the Sandstone in Buffaloe Creek; and Millstones from the Granite both at Mr. Daniel's quarry on the Rocky Fork of Hitchcock and near the Pedee. Good red and yellow Ochres are found in abundance at what is called the Paint Bank on the lands of Montgomery Ingram, Esq. Iron Pyrites in several places, very large, and in quantities on Gen. Covington's plantation, and Alum ore is to be found in the bank of Hitchcock Creek.

A number of observations have been made upon the Geology of the Counties of Chatham, Moore, and Orange, and materials collected for laying down the Geological divisions with some degree of accuracy; but as these surveys are not yet finished, an account of them will be deferred. *Raleigh Register.*

Silk.—The County Court of Johnston (in this state) recently appointed commissioners to purchase land and to have erected thereon suitable buildings for the reception of the paupers of that county—Mr. John MacLeod, one of the commissioners, presented to the court at August term a memorial, in which he states that the paupers "can be profitably employed in the production of silk." The article is published at length in the Raleigh Register, accompanied by the following remarks:

"We heartily approve of that part of Mr. MacLeod's communication, which proposes to employ our paupers in the cultivation of silk, and we trust that the example set by Johnston county will be imitated, as it deserves to be, by other counties. It is well known, that all the necessary labor attending the culture of silk, may be performed by children or superanuated persons. A crop of silk is the work but of forty days, the first twenty of which occasion but little trouble. The mulberry tree is easily propagated and possesses the property of enriching the soil where it is planted. We are pleased to see that Mr. MacLeod is not a mere theorist on the subject, but has reduced to practice that which he recommends."

There is nothing further or nearer, more hidden or more revealed, than God

Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827:

COWAN & McNEELY vs. John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

6t87 JOHN GILES, c. c.

Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827:

THOMAS ALLISON vs. John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

6t87 JOHN GILES, c. c.

Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827:

WILLIAM BROCK vs. John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

6t87 JOHN GILES, c. c.

Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827:

HENRY ELLIS vs. John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

6t87 JOHN GILES, c. c.

Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827:

JOSIAH COWLES vs. Alexander Rhea: Original attachment, levied in the hands of Thomas Oakes, and summoned him as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Alexander Rhea is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the Plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the County of Rowan, at the court house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

6t87 JOHN GILES, c. c.

Rowan County, August Sessions, 1827:

WILLIAM C. BIRD and Mosby vs. John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the Plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the County of Rowan, at the court house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the Plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

6t87 JOHN GILES, c. c.

Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827:

SAMUEL FROST vs. John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the Plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for said County of Rowan, at the court house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of October next, and there plead or demur, judgment will be rendered ex parte as to him, and execution awarded accordingly.

6t85 DANIEL COLEMAN, C. C.

Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827:

REUBEN C. YOUNG vs. John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

6t87 JOHN GILES, c. c.

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:

JULY sessions, 1827. William Smith vs Lawson H. Alexander, Admr. of Will. Parks, dec. Justice's judgment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Ezra Parks, one of the heirs at law of the said Will. Parks, dec. is not an inhabitant of this State, ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said Ezra Parks, that unless he appears at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday of October next, then and there plead or demur, judgment will be rendered ex parte as to him, and execution awarded accordingly.

6t85 DANIEL COLEMAN, C. C.

FOREIGN ARTICLELS.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

The intelligence from various parts of Europe to the 20th and 25th of August, indicates political discontents, which will, not improbably, terminate in more serious and extensive commotions. The death of Mr. *Canning* has inspired the ultra monarchists of Europe with new hopes, and may lead to more decisive efforts to give permanency to legitimacy, and to put down all moments in favour of political reform. The French Court were evidently dissatisfied with his stepping across the British channel, and disseminating his heretical and liberal sentiments throne tottered, and the threats of Royalty against the rights of man and the press, were hushed. Now, Spain will exert herself to build her throne higher and stronger; and the priests and the pope will assist in rearing the lofty structure. And the Advocates of despotic power in Portugal will find support, in Spain, France and Austria. But in these schemes and efforts of oppression they will find opposition; and a great struggle will probably be the consequence. Turkey, too, is on the eve of revolution. For, if the Sultan resists the wishes of the allied powers of Europe, his satraps will rise up against him, or desert him; and a long and bloody struggle will ensue.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the ship Canada at New York, English dates to the 1st Sept. have been rec'd.

Liverpool, 1st Sept.

The sales of cotton in our market this week, amounted to 9626 bags by private, and 1192 yesterday by auction.

There is no change in the Market to day, and the sales are estimated at 1200 bags.

P. S. We are dull enough here, and unless your crop now gowing, is destroyed, we shall have cotton still lower, and there are sellers of cotton at 5 1 2 a 5 3 4, which do not appear in the report, and if we do not have a demand, Upland and Alabama will be bro't to the hammer in good style.

Good Feelings.—At the royal naval dinner given in Liverpool, on the 11th Aug. to celebrate the birth day of the Duke of Clarence, lord high admiral. "*The health of the President of the U. States*" was given as one of the regular toasts. On which Admiral Coffin "sincerely thanked the company for the honor they had done to that gentleman. As a native of America and a subject of this country, he hoped the two States would long be united in brotherly union."

The small pox was making dreadful ravages in London.

Letters from St. Petersburg describe the greatest activity as prevailing in the War and Foreign Departments in that capital, and state, that a new declaration respecting the negotiation at Constantinople was on the eve of being addressed by Russia to the other great powers of Europe. The Emperor is said to have manifested much discontent at the delays and tergiversation of the Porte, and to be firmly resolved on putting an end to the effusion of blood in the Peloponnesus.

We received, last night by express, French papers to the 29th ult. They state, under the date of Corfu, 6th of August, that the Greeks had gained a decisive victory over the Egyptians in the Peloponnesus, in the vicinity of Voslitza, and had forced Ibrahim to retire after three vain attempts to force his way out of the Peninsula. A letter from Zante of the 2d August, also announces that Lord Cochrane had gained a fresh advantage at sea. After alarming the whole city of Alexandria and the Pacha of Egypt, by his appearance before that place, his lordship had returned to Poros.

He remained however, on the watch, and finding that a Turkish frigate of 36 guns, and a schooner, were passing the Island on their way to Patras, he suddenly rushed upon them, and after a brief engagement, compelled them to surrender, and brought them back in triumph.

Accounts from Lisbon and Spain assert that the British troops were to be withdrawn in less than two months from the Peninsula, but no mention is made of similar movements on the part of the French troops in Spain.

Arrangements are made for the erection of a monument to Mr. Canning in Liverpool.

Interesting relaxation.—The Worcester (Eng.) Journal states, that no less than *forty three* barristers were in attendance at the late Assizes; and that a large majority entertained their hours of leisure at the classical game of "*leap-frog*," an amusement of such high antiquity as to have been quite in vogue among the Greek Academicians. Only think of two score of black robes hopping over each other's heads! and yet, why not they, as well as others, enjoy the invigorating influence of athletic exercises? Indeed we regard with peculiar favour the gymnastics which have recently become fashionable; and if regularly practised by gentlemen of sedentary pursuits, we would record fewer untimely deaths, hear less of pulmonary ravages, and see a much smaller number of pallid cheeks and hollow eves, than we are wont to do among the literary and learned.

TROUBLES IN GREECE.

The following is an extract of a letter from Dr. Howe, now in Greece, to the Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser, dated at Poros, July 16th:—"The ship Six Brothers arriving at Napoli from New York, I thought it my duty to advise her not to remain, as trouble was brewing; and I came here in her. This moment letters from Napoli inform me that open war has broken out in the place between Grivas, commander of the upper castle, and Fontoumaris, -ading the lower. Grivas is bombarding the place: men, women and children are killed and wounded every hour; and the English commander lying there has been obliged to threaten, in order to save the remaining families: the houses and shops are plundered; a horrid scene of confusion is going on:—I go there in a day or two, to try to remove the Hospital, and shall write you."

The most singular spit in the world is that of the Count de Castel Maria, one of the most opulent lords of Treviso. This spit turns 130 different toasts at once, and plays 24 tunes; and whenever it plays corresponds to a certain degree of cooking which is understood by the cook. Thus a leg of mutton *a'la Anglaise* will be excellent at the twelfth air; a fowl *a'la Flamande*, will be juicy at the 18th, and so on. It would be difficult perhaps to carry farther the love of music and gormandizing. *Furet de Londres*

Lord Goderich.—We have been several times enquired of, who is the Lord Goderich charged by the King of England with the formation of the new cabinet. It is the Mr. Robinson who was one of Mr. Canning's late cabinet, who stood high in his confidence, and on whom at his last appointment a peerage was conferred. This practice of bestowing titles in monarchical governments of which the consequence is, that the individual is afterwards called by another name, sometimes embarrasses even those among us who are thought tolerably conversant in contemporary history. Very well informed men are sometimes sorely puzzled, when an individual with a name of which they never heard before, appears to have started into a sudden notoriety, and after all he is perhaps but an old acquaintance, with a new title. Mr. Canning on being elevated to the station of Prime Minister of England, chose not to accept of a peerage, and he was in the right. The simple name of George Canning was a more illustrious appellation than the proudest titles in the realm.

N. Y. Post.

COBBETT.

In the article of the latest number of the Edinburgh Review, concerning the change of administration in England, Cobbett is described thus:

"The fiercest and basest libeller of the age, the apostate politician, the fraudulent debtor, the ungrateful friend, whom England has twice spewed out to America, whom America, *though far from squeamish*, has twice vomited back to England."

A new edition of Sir Walter Scott's Life of Napoleon, with numerous improvements, additions, omissions and corrections, is, we understand, printing in Edingburgh, in 6 vols. 8vo.

Five or six Indians, of the Osage tribe, are now in France. They pass themselves off for *Princes*, and are treated with the greatest deference. They are invited to patronize theatres, assemblies, &c. and are feasted and courted in a way to surprise all who know any thing about their real character. The French are a gullible people as well as the English, and these "children of the forests," "Nature's Princes," &c. &c. know how to take advantage of civilized credulity.

RIOT IN BOSTON.

A number of seamen paraded the streets of Boston lately with colors flying, and drums beating, declaring their determination not to go to sea for less wages than 15 dollars per month, and threatening to punish all who should ship for less, and to strip the vessel. They traversed the city, and, on arriving at the Common encountered a militia company, which advanced upon them at the charge. The Massachusetts Journal of Saturday, thus continues:

"Some individuals on both sides were prostrated in the *melee*, but no lives were lost, or blood shed; and the parties separated without claiming the field. In the afternoon the procession was considerably increased in numbers, and a drum and fife was at the head. Among those added, were a considerable number of negroes. We do not learn that the object of an increase of wages is likely to be obtained, or commerce much interrupted; on the contrary a shipper assures us that he could without difficulty enlist a crew at the customary rate of wages."

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Twelve hundred and fifty houses are said to have been commenced this season in Philadelphia, which will be finished before Christmas.

There seems to be some secret connexion between a humid atmosphere and the hydrophobia; for in the Arabian desert, where no dew ever falls, notwithstanding the intolerable heat, animals have never been known to go mad.

In consequence of a long continuance of dry weather, the crops of cotton in North Alabama and Tennesse, have been in part destroyed. South Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, are also said to have been literally burnt up by the drought.

Columbian College, on the borders of Washington city, is about to be re-opened, under highly favourable auspices.

Mr. Steele, a hatter in Lexington, Ken. has invented a mode of heating his planking kettles by steam.

A man has been fined by the police of Boston, five dollars, for using false measures in selling vegetables in market.

In the gale of Aug. 19 the U. S. ship Natchez, was thrown upon her beam ends, lost her main and mizen top gallant masts, besides many of her sails some rigging, and several seamen, who were blown from the yards.

Among the melancholy disasters by the hurricane in the latter part of August, was the loss of the schooner John S Spence, of Norfolk, and all on board perished except one passenger and two seamen. The survivors subsisted upon the dead bodies of the supercargo and stewart, for eight days.

The New York Gazette says, that already the amount of revenue from the customs of that city exceeds that of the whole of last year. From the numerous vessels due, and those which will arrive previous to the 31st of December, it is fair to conclude that our annual returns will exceed in amount any previous year.

A Mr. Farnum, is exhibiting in Hartford, Conn. a cider mill, which, it is said will grind nearly two bushels of apples a minute. When worked by hand it has ground 30 bushels an hour. The pumice is very fine. Cost of the mill from 10 to 15 dollars.

A schoolmaster in Connecticut has been fined $25 and costs in the county court at Hartford, for cruelly beating a scholar seven years of age.

A prisoner attempted to escape from jail in Columbus, Ohio, during the absence of the jailer. The jailer's wife seized hold of him and held on while he dragged her over two or three fences; he was then secured.

A quick and sure emetic for the removal of poisons from the stomach, will be found in a desert spoonful of powdered mustard, mixed in a tumbler of warm water. It acts instantaneously, and is always at hand.

Navy Board.—Com. John Rodgers has been appointed a Commissioner of the Navy. The Board is now complete—consisting of Commodore Rodgers, President, and Commodores Tingey and Warrington.

Vermont.—The election in Vermont for state officers has taken place. Gov. Butler was re elected without much opposition, and Henry Olin, Lt. Governor. Gov. Butler is said still to exercise his duties as a Baptist clergyman.

Com. Porter arrived at Mobile on Sunday, 9th inst. from New Orleans, and departed on the 11th, for Pensacola, by land, to join his squadron, which had arrived there from Key West.

The Pensacola *Gazette*, of the 4th mentions, that the Commodore reached there the preceding evening, and that the Anniversary of the Mexican Independence would be celebrated that day, on board he flag ship the *Libertad*.

The Pensacola *Gazette*, of the 14th inst. apologizes for reporting a man as *dead* who was only Dead Drunk. The editor congratulates him, however, that a former undertaker is not at this time in office, as he would in that case, have certainly been sewed up in a blanket and buried.

The sickness does not increase, either in Charleston or Pensacola. At the latter place only 14 had died from the beginning of the fever to the 17th September. Amongst the deaths, were Major Sebree, and Major Overton, Navy Agent.

The New Orleans *Argus*, of the 7th inst. states, that the yellow fever had nearly disappeared from that city, that it had been unusually mild during its prevalence, and that strangers may, with safety return to the city.

Mrs Hemans, the celebrated poetess, has declined the offer of $1500 per annum to come to this country and edit the Philadelphia Album.

The jail in Hartford, Conn. was set on fire on Wednesday evening last, by one of the prisoners with a view of escaping in the confusion it would produce; but the smoke obliged the inmates to sound the alarm, in season to prevent any serious consequences.

KENTUCKY.

To give our readers an idea of the productions of Kentucky, we extract the following paragraph from the Lexington Reporter of the 15th ult.

"*The Season.*—The crops are very abundant in this section of the State. The hemp stalks, 15 1 2 feet long, sent to us by Major Robb, are much admired. We have likewise a specimen of fine corn from General Shelby's farm. The ears are between 13 and 14 inches in length, and contain each between 8 and 9 hundred grains. Fruit—apples, peaches, pears, plums, &c.—is also abundant. We received yesterday morning from our friend J. E. Davis, Esq. a large basket full of large apples, with the following note: "I send you a basket of apples averaging 12 inches in circumference. You will find them as excellent in quality as size." They are indeed very fine; some of them weigh more than a pound. We have seen peaches from Mr. White's orchard almost as large as these apples."

PENNSYLVANIA ASSISTANT BISHOP.

The Rev. Henry U. Onderdonk, D. D having at the convention of the Protestant Episcopal church for the diocese of Pennsylvania, held in May last, been duly and canonically chosen Assistant Bishop of the said church in this diocese during the life of the present venerable Bishop, and to succeed him on his demise; and the standing committees of all the dioceses in the U. States, seventeen in number, having unanimously recommended him for consecration, as required by the 6th canon of 1820; and the bishops of the said church in the U. States, ten in number, having, with the exception of one who remains to be heard from, given their unanimous consent to the consecration, as required by the same canon, the Rt. Reverend Bishop White has appointed Thursday, the 25th of October, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, for the time and place of the consecration.

Perpetual motion.—Mr Lewis Babcock, a watch maker at Ware Factory Village, has constructed a machine of brass, of about 18 inches high and 10 inches wide, which has the power of winding itself up once in five months, by means of a spring lever, that falls instantly, without diminishing or retarding the power of the machine. When put together, it commences motion immediately, without any starting cause, and moves a pendulum at about the same rate of a clock pendulum. We are informed that it has now been running about five weeks incessantly, and several distinguished mechanics, who have seen it, say that they see no reason to hinder its running perpetually, until it is worn out. The ingenious inventor intends taking it to Washington the approaching winter. *Massachusetts paper.*

Antaretic Expedition.—Mr. Reynolds has announced that the contemplated expedition to the South Pole, is in a considerable degree of forwardness. Final arrangements have been made for the construction of a vessel suitable for the voyage, either at Baltimore or New-York. Funds necessary for her complete equipment have been raised; and the expedition will go out early in the coming season. The vessel will bear the name of the city in which she is built, and the choice between N. York and Baltimore will be governed in part by the relative encouragement to the undertaking given in the two places.

The following extract is taken from Blackwood's British Magazine:

"There does not exist, at this time, on the whole face of the earth, any district more flourishing, more improving, more enterprising, than the *state of New York*. The great canal, which beggars to insignificance, all similar undertakings in the old world, and which, in point of extent, is the largest line of continued labour in the world, after the wall of China, is, of itself, a sufficient proof and illustration of the fact."

PYROLIGNEOUS ACID.

We have heard much of using this acid as a substitute for smoke, in curing bacon, neat's tongues, fish, &c., but never till recently had any opportunity of satisfying ourselves of its utility by experiment. A day or two ago, we had some very fine looking herrings, cured with pyroligneous acid, and dried, presented to us. They were excellent, and no one could possiby have discovered from their flavour, that they had not been smoked. They were very highly impregnated with the peculiar, and, to us, delicious flavour derived from smoke, with the advantage of being perfectly clean and free from soot. Bacon and neat's tongues, thus prepared, must be far preferable to those cured in smoke as the surface will not be rendered sooty and disagreeable.

Baltimore Patriot.

Mr. Thomas B. Robertson, late Governor of Louisiana, has been invited to be again a candidate for that office. He declined the invitation, saying, "my ambition in that respect is satisfied, and experience has sufficiently taught me, that I can render in that situation no service at all commensurate with the important duties it imposes."

Salisbury:

OCTOBER 16, 1827.

SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We have been obligingly furnished, by the Rev. Colin M'Iver, Stated Clerk of the Synod of North-Carolina, with the following sketch of the proceedings of that Ecclesiastical Judicatory, during its session in this town week before last.

The Synod of North-Carolina met in this place, on the evening of Wednesday the 3d inst., and continued their session, by adjournments, until the evening of Saturday, the 6th. The opening Sermon was delivered on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Wm. McPheeters, D. D. from John 9. 4. "The night cometh, when no man can work." The discourse was remarkably instructive and interesting. During the Session of Synod, divine service was regularly performed three times every day; the audiences were large, serious and attentive; and there is good reason to hope, that, under the Divine Blessing good and lasting impressions have, during this interesting meeting, been made on the hearts of many. The number of Ministers who attended, was thirty seven. Of these, thirty four were members of the Synod; the other three belonged to other synods; but enjoyed the privilege of sitting with the Synod of North Carolina, as corresponding members. Besides these thirty seven Ministers, there were thirteen Ruling Elders, who held seats as members: so that the whole number of members who attended the meeting, amounted to fifty. The Rev. Robert H. Morrison, was chosen Moderator; and the Rev. Messrs. Colin McIver and James W. Douglass, were appointed Clerks. The deliberations of Synod were of an interesting character; and the various important topics which were discussed, commanded the most serious attention of all who were present.—There was one subject, which excited considerable interest; and which produced a lengthy debate, insomuch as it presented for consideration, a question, somewhat complicated in its character. The debate, however, was conducted with much of the spirit of meekness; and terminated in the adoption of measures which were carried with much unanimity; and which, there is ground to believe, will ultimately be found to promote the interest of the Redeemer's Kingdom. The discussion here referred to, originated in the consideration of a petition from the Presbytery of Bethel, praying the concurrence of the Synod with them, in an application to the General Assembly, to be detached from the Synod of North Carolina, and attached to the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia. To account for the fact, that this petition presented for consideration a question of complicated character, it may be proper to take a retrospective view of some prominent facts in the History of the Synod. The Synod of North-Carolina was originally composed of three Presbyteries, viz: The Presbyteries of Orange, of Concord, and of Fayetteville. The Presbyteries of Orange and Fayetteville, are located on the eastern, and that of Concord on the western side of the Yadkin River. The Presbytery of Concord, in the year 1824, finding themselves increased to the number of about 25 members, and being desirous of procuring, as soon as practicable, the formation of a Synod on the western side of the Yadkin River; in order to prepare the way for such an event, petitioned the Synod to divide them into three Presbyteries. This was accordingly done; and two new Presbyteries were thus formed, known, since that period, as the Presbyteries of Mecklenburg and of Bethel. The Presbytery of Bethel is composed principally of members residing in South-Carolina. To effect the object originally desired, another step was necessary. One of the Presbyteries on the eastern side of the Yadkin must be divided into two, that there might be three Presbyteries on each side of the river, and thus a Synod on each side be formed, under the authority of the General Assembly. By the Western Presbyteries, the expectation was entertained, from year to year, that one of the Eastern Presbyteries would be divided; and that the way would thus be opened for the accomplishment of an object which they long wished for. The eastern Presbyteries being thus far, either indisposed, or unprepared for such a measure, the Presbytery of Bethel, under the apprehension that the prospect of the long desired division of the Synod, was now to be contemplated, only as at a great distance, petitioned the Synod to unite with them in an application to the General Assembly, to be detached from the Synod of North-Carolina, and attached to the Synod of South-Carolina and Georgia. When this petition was introduced, the Presbyteries of Concord and Mecklenburg, indulging expectations relative to the division of Synod, more sanguine than those entertained by the Presbytery of Bethel, gave such a direction to the debate, as was calculated to elicit from the members, those arguments which influenced them respectively, either for or against the division of Synod; and thus the petition before the Synod, under all those circumstances, gave a complicated character to the question under discussion. The result of the whole was, that considering this matter in all its bearings, the division of one of the eastern Presbyteries, and of the Synod itself, was, in the deliberate judgment of the Synod, believed to be inexpedient; the prayer of the petition of the Presbytery of Bethel was so far granted, as that those of its members residing in South Carolina, had permission to apply, in a Presbyterial capacity, to the General Assembly to be attached to the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia; and the Presbyteries of Concord and Mecklenburg were then, at their own request, united in one Presbytery, to be henceforth known as the Presbytery of Concord.

On Friday afternoon, Synod spent some time in free conversation on the State of Religion; and, in the course of this conversation, several interesting facts were communicated. A report on this subject has been prepared by a committee appointed by the Synod for the purpose; and will shortly be published in the form of a Pamphlet. All we can at present say, in relation to what it contains, is, that considerable additions have been made during the past year to the number of communicants;—that, in many churches, there has been a pleasing increase of attention to Divine things;—that Christians heretofore luke-warm, have become quickened and animated;—that many of the thoughtless and careless have been awakened to a sense of those things that belong to their peace;—that benevolent and useful institutions are growing in public estimation and receiving increasing patronage;—and that, although in many places vice and immorality are too prevalent; yet the Ministers of Christ have much cause for thankfulness and much ground for encouragement in their arduous labours.

On Sabbath morning, the Lord's Supper was administered to about 400 communicants. The services of the day were peculiarly solemn.—Divine service was also performed in the afternoon, and at night; and the impressions made by the preaching of the word, during the solemnities of these four days, we trust, will be found solid, durable, and productive of permanent happiness to many precious souls.

Several resolutions of an interesting character, were adopted by the Synod, on the last day of their Session. From these, the four following have been selected, for present publication; and with them, this hasty sketch of the Synodical proceedings shall be concluded.

"1. The Synod of North Carolina, from long observation, feeling deeply impressed with the great value of Sunday School institutions, and convinced of the important effects they are calculated to produce on the rising generation, do hereby earnestly recommend to the friends of Zion, within their bounds, the formation of Sunday-school-unions, for each county in the state,—auxiliary to the American Sunday school union, which holds its sessions in the city of Philadelphia. To this end,

"Resolved, that the Rev. Messrs. Colin McIver, James G. Hamner, and the Hon. Henry Potter, be a committee, to draft such form of a constitution as may be expedient for such societies to adopt, and to publish an address, furnishing the community with such explanations and directions, as may be proper for directing the public mind, and exciting public exertion, on this subject."

2. "Resolved, that this Synod will highly disapprove of the conduct of any of their members, who may leave the place of the Sessions of this Body, for the purpose of returning home, on the Sabbath day, without obvious necessity.

3. "Resolved, that it be recommended to our sessions, and to the friends of Zion, in general, to take into serious and praverful consideration, the worthy example set before the christian public, by the Bible societies of Monroe county, New-York, and of Nassau-hall, New Jersey—The object of this resolution is, to induce benevolent institutions and individuals, not to limit their exertions to any section of our country; but to introduce a higer degree of method and certainty in their operations. For instance, let any person, or number of persons, so disposed, agree to supply, in any given time, every family within a given region."

4. "Resolved, that this Synod are sincerely grateful to the inhabitants of Salisbury, for their kindness and hospitality, during its present Session; and that the Synod will return home, with the most ardent prayers for their temporal and spiritual welfare."

☞ The next meeting of the Synod is to take place on the evening of the first Tuesday in November, 1828, in the city of Raleigh.

The Rev. Mr. McCauley, an able Divine of the city of New-York, has been chosen President of Transylvania University, in place of Dr. Holley, dec'd.

Senator Eaton.—In the Nashville Republican of the 18th ult. we find a communication from Maj. Eaton, one of the senators in Congress from that state, on the subject of the communication made to Gen. Jackson by Mr. Buchanan, pending the election of President of the U. S. in 1825. It is of too great length for insertion in this week's Carolinian; but shall find a place in our next.

The Legislature of Tennessee met in Nashville, on the 17th ult.; and was organized by the Senate's electing Gen. Wm. Hall, of Sumner county, their speaker—Russell Dance, clerk, &c.; and by the House of Representatives electing John H. Camp, of Giles county, speaker—Camp 26, Brady 11; T. J. Campbell, clerk—&c. Gov. Carroll sent his message to both Houses, on the same day: it is a plain, practical, business document. Gov. Carroll goes out of office this session; and the new Gov. elect (Gen. Samuel Houston) will be sworn in, and assume the duties of the office.

A bill was introduced, in the Senate, on the 20th, that no *female* shall, after the passage thereof, be imprisoned for debt. We hope it may pass.

Wolf River, Tenn.—A boat, laden with ten tons of merchandize, &c. started from the mouth of Wolf river, on the 5th ult.; and it was expected she would be able to ascend as high up as La Grange, Fayette county.

The Jackson (Western Tennessee) Gazette, says that "the crop of cotton, corn, &c. proves to be abundant throughout the Western District." The same paper says it has been healthier, in that section, than in any preceding season for several years.

The Indians.—The Springfield (Illinois) Spectator, of the 5th ult. says an express passed through that place the day before, with despatches from Gov. Cass and Gen. Atkinson to Gov. Edwards, with information that the negotiations between Gov. Cass and the Indians at Fox River, had been suddenly broken off, and the Indians dispersed; that Gov. Cass had sent to Gen. Atkinson to meet him with troops, as high up the Ouisconsin river, as he could ascend with boats, to chastise the Indians, &c.

Joseph Hemphill, Esq. formerly a very distinguished member of Congress, has been nominated by the friends of Gen. Jackson in Philadelphia, as a candidate for the same situation, in opposition to John Sergeant, the administration candidate. It is thought Mr. Hemphill, in case he is elected, (which it is probable he will be) will be elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, the friends of Jackson having a considerable majority in the House, and Mr. H. being more likely to unite their strength than any other man.

At the election in Baltimore, on the 1st inst. the Jackson candidates for the Legislature were elected by a majority of about 500 over those in favor of the administration.

According to the Baltimore Patriot, an administration paper, there are 25 Jackson, and 19 Adams members, elected to the legislature of that state.

Much-a-do about nothing.—The Editors of the National Intelligencer lately received a letter from *somebody*, which was post-marked at Salem, in this state,—in which the writer, after much other vulgar abuse of the editors, tells them, that for apostatising from their party, and supporting the present administration, "the gallows would be too lenient a punishment for them;" but that "impaling, or the faggot, should be employed." At this, the editors deal out the most furious anathemas against the friends of Gen. Jackson, as being the most intolerant, persecuting partisans on earth. In this cry, all the "affiliated presses" join chorus—"*little dogs* and all." Now it so turns out, that this correspondent of the Intelligencer, is some *itinerant blackguard*,—who is as likely to be a friend of Adams as of Jackson: he was only *humbugging* the editors,—who, he knew, were as irritable as hornets, on the subject of the presidency. This is a counterpart of the joke lately played off on John Binns, of Philadelphia: Some wag wrote him an anonymous letter, advising him that a conspiracy was on foot by his political opponents, to give him a corporal chastisement. Binns takes the alarm, and issues a flaming advertisement, offering a reward of *five hundred dollars*, for the "detection of the nefarious ruffians!" He was afterwards informed, by the same wag, probably, that the thing was all a jest.

New-York.—The New-York Enquirer, of the 4th inst. in a postscript, says, in reference to the ward elections, which had just taken place, "We have heard from three-fourths of the Wards: Jackson's majority in all is immense; he carries every thing before him."

At a meeting of the people of Newton county, Georgia, resolutions were passed by the meeting, pledging itself to support Mr. *Calhoun* for Vice President, in connexion with Gen. Jackson for President,—while the administration papers are amusing themselves with commenting on a report, that Messrs. Clinton and Van Buren have become politically reconciled, and that Gov. Clinton is to be supported as the Jackson candidate for V. Pres. Their chuckling on account of this report, however, has been short-lived;—for the whole story is proven, from authority, to be unfounded. What next?

To Poets.—The proprietor of the Augusta Theatre offers a premium of $50, for the best original Poetical Address, to be spoken at the opening of said theatre, on the 19th Dec. next—the address not to contain over 60, nor under 45 lines: the prizes to be awarded by three literary gentlemen of Augusta.

A good deal has been said in the newspapers about the Gold Mines near Greenville, S. C.; the paper of that place has made a candid statement on the subject, from which it appears the workmen there average, in their diggings, about a dollars' worth of gold per day: Just what we expected: a man can make that much, by digging potatoes.

Morgan.—Eli Bruce, sheriff of Niagara county, New-York, has been removed from office, by proclamation of Gov. Clinton, for having been concerned in the abduction of Wm. Morgan. By recent facts, which have been elicited, Bruce appears to have been one of the *principal actors* in that disgraceful affair.

Love Matters.—A Mr. D. S. Barnum, of Baltimore, (the son of the keeper of "Barnum's Hotel" in that city, said to be the best house in the U. S.) having run away with a Miss Gilmor, a wealthy heiress, the event has created almost as much bustle as the abduction of Miss Turner by E. G. Wakefield, in England. The purse-proud father of Miss Gilmor, thinging the son of a *tavern-keeper* an unworthy associate for *his* daughter, has seriously set himself about dissolving the bands of matrimony subsisting between her and Barnum, although they were solemnized by a Doctor of Divinity. Miss Turner was divorced from Wakefield by an act of Parliament; but we do not learn by what process Mr. Gilmor expects to get his daughter divorced from her "lawfully wedded" husband.

Longevity.—There is a man now living in Wake county, in this state, by the name of Arthur Wall, who has entered on the *one hundred and ninth* year of his age. The Raleigh Register says, that, "a few days ago, he walked three miles; but said he was somewhat fatigued, and thought he discovered from it that old age was creeping on him."

Another Suicide.—We are informed, that a Mr. *John Colbert*, living near Harbin's, in Iredell county, took his departure from this troublesome world on Saturday, the 6th inst. by the aid of a rifle, with which he blowed his brains out. He was about 45 years old, had a family, with which he had always lived happily; was a carpenter, and a remarkably ingenious workman. He had previously attempted to cut his throat; and it is thought he had been laboring under an estrangement of mind,—under the influence of which he "shuffled himself off this mortal coil."

Storm.—On Monday night, the 8th inst. this section of country was visited by a very severe storm. During its continuance, (which lasted for several hours) there was scarcely any cessation of the deafening roar of the thunder. Mr. Peter Krider's house, about one mile from town, was struck by the electric fluid; which entered the house, discharged a loaded gun, shattered the stock, and did some other damage to the ceiling, flooring, &c. when it passed out, without injuring any of the family. An immense quantity of rain fell on Monday night, Tuesday, and Tuesday night; streams of water which, before, would scarcely float a feather, were so swollen by this rain, as to render them unfordable. For many weeks previous to the rain, the country had suffered greatly from the drought.

Judge Isacks, of Tennessee, has, by his published letter, proven, conclusively, the electioneering of Mr. Markley, to get General Jackson to promise the Secretaship to Mr. Clay, and confirms all the explanatory part of Mr. Buchanan's letter. As to Mr. Clay himself, let Judge Isacks be heard. *Noah.*

"I have said, that in the conversation with Mr. Markley, I spoke of my own high regard for Mr. Clay, and I now say that I did so with entire sincerity. True, I was the personal and political friend of Gen. Jackson, and had, throughout the canvass, if not efficiently, at least heartily supported his election; yet it was known to many of my acquaintances, both in Tennessee and at Washington, that (at least down to that period of that conversation) next to Gen. Jackson I should have preferred Mr. Clay for the presidency. The mortifying change which my opinion of that gentleman soon after underwent, may be of no other avail, than to teach me how much I had misunderstood him."

New Cotton.—The Tarboro' (North-Carolina) Press, of the 6th inst. says that a small parcel of the Cotton of the new crop, was brought into this place a few days since, and sold for $9 12 1-2 cents per hundred—It was said to be from the Mexican seed, and of a superior quality. We understand that in this vicinity, the Cotton crop of this year will perhaps average half the quantity of that of last year, notwithstanding its unpromising appearance a few months since. The abundant crop of Corn, and the superabundant quantity of Brandy made this season, will doubtless amply compensate the planters for the loss sustained by the partial failure of the Cotton crop.

Life of Washington.—Mr. Sparks of Boston, has issued proposals for publishing by subscribtion, "The works of George Washington, with Historical Notes and Illustrations." This work will be comprised in no less than eight, nor more than twelve large octavo volumes. It is stated, that the most valuable parts of the entire collection left by Gen. Washington at Mount Vernon, both of a public and private nature, are to be prepared and published.

Yellow Fever.—It will be observed by the Bill of Mortality, that there were but *three* deaths, by what is termed Yellow Fever, during the past week. In the corresponding week of 1824, there were *thirty two*. And the delightfully cool weather of the last four or five days, warrants the belief, that the disease will very soon disappear entirely.

Charleston Courier, 2d Oct.

Shocking.—Mrs. Wilson, wife of Wm. Wilson, of Clenmill, N. J. under some excitement, a few days since, procured a quantity of laudanum, and proceeded to the edge of a neighboring swamp, where she took four ounces of the liquid, placed a pillow under her head, covered herself with a blanket, and died. She was not found for several days after the unhappy act. It is added that Mrs. W. rose from a bed of recent confinement. *Noah.*

The Albany (New-York) Gazette publishes a statement made by the coroner of the city, in which the death of a man named John Hogle is attributed to the prescriptions of a wretched quack named Warren. On an examination being made by two physicians, it was discovered that arsenic, nearly in its pure state, had been administered. Warren has succeeded in making his escape

The Duchess de Berri, on the 12th August, after mass, passed the troops at Dieppe, in review; when a great number of ladies were present!

Theological Seminary, Prince Edward, Va.

It appears, from the New York Observer, that more than $20,000 of the $25,000, necessary for the Establishment of "The New York Professorship" in the Union Theological Seminary, Prince Edward, Va. have been already subscribed. The Rev. Dr. Rice and the Rev. Mr. Roy, who have been engaged for some time past, in soliciting contributions to the important object, have left the city of New York, having constituted Messrs. Joseph S. James, Knowles Taylor, Abijah Fisher, Ralph Olmstead and Richard T. Haines, their agents to receive further contributions and donations, until the endowment be completed. The condition annexed to the subscription is, that the whole sum of $25,000 be raised by about the first of June next.

Princeton Theological Seminary.—We learn by a gentleman from Princeton, N. J. that the semi-annual Examination in the Theological Seminary, commenced on the 20th inst. and closed on the 24th; at which time 14 young gentlemen received the certificate of the Institution, as having passed successfully through the prescribed course. The Charge to the students was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Russel of Newark, and the Sermon before the Directors by the Rev. Mr. Nevins of Baltimore. On the evening of the 21st, the Society for Inquiry on Missionary Subjects held its annual meeting, when an Essay on the spiritual wants of our country was read by Mr. Potts, and an Oration on the elevation of moral character which the contemplation of the Christian System is fitted to produce, by Mr. Riddle. The whole aspect of the meeting was solemn and interesting.

N. Y. Observer.

On Thursday, 26th ult. at a meeting of the Trustees of Hampden Sydney College, Mr. Hugh A. Garland was elected Professor of Greek language and literature, and Mr. Wm. N. Page, Professor of Latin. Henry Carrington, Esq. of Charlotte, and Nathaniel Venable, Esq. of Prince Edward, were elected Trustees of the College. *Visitor.*

☞ The annual meeting of the Young Men's Missionary Society, will take place at Back Creek Church, Rowan county, on Saturday the 27th inst.—An appropriate sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Chapman.

The Markets.

Fayetteville, Oct. 4.—Apple brandy, 32 to 35; Peach do. 35 to 40; Bacon, 10 a 10; Bagging, 25 to 26; Coffee 15 a 18, cotton, new 9½; do. old, 8 50 a 9 25; Corn, 45 a 50; flour, 4 a 4½; Iron, 3 50 to 6 50; Molasses 36 to 37; Sugar, 10 to 11; Salt, 75 to 80; Whiskey, 30 a 32½; Wheat new, 75 to 80, per bushel. *Journal.*

Charleston, Oct. 1.—Cotton, upland, 9½ to 11; whiskey, 33 to 34; apple brandy, 33 a 34; beeswax, 24 a 25; bacon, 7¼ to 8½; bagging, 23 to 25; salt, Liverpool in bulk 45 a 45; Turks Island 60; sugar, brown, 9½ to 9¾; Coffee, 13 to 15; molasses, 33 a 35; black pepper, 18 a 20 cts.; corn, 40 a 45; flour 5 to 5¼.

Cotton.—The few transactions of the week in Sea Islands, were at the full prices of our last report. New Uplands come in but slowly; they readily command 11 cents—the sales of the remains of the old crop, are at from 9½ to 10½ cents, as in quality.

Exchange—at short sight, on Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, par a ½ per cent. prem. 60 days, 1 per ct dis.

Exchange on England—10 a 10½ per cent. prem.; on France, 5f. 15c. to 5f. 17c.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 4½ to 5½ per cent. discount. Georgia do. (except Darien) 1¾ to 1¾ per cent discount.

Camden, Oct. 6.—Cotton, 9½ a 10½; corn, 40 a 45; whiskey, 40 a 45; salt, 75 a 80; flour, 5 to 5½; wheat, 81 to 88 cents; peach brandy 50 to 50; apple do. 35 to 40; bacon 12½ to 14; beef 6 to 7. *Journal.*

NEW-YORK, OCT. 5.

Cotton.—Prices continue very steady, and the transactions, since our last report, amount to about 1150 bales—consisting of 150 Alabamas at 11 a 11½ cents; 90 New Orleans at 11¾ a 11¾, and the remainder Uplands, principally at 10½ a 11 cents per lb. for exportation. The stock has become quite moderate, and is gradually decreasing.

New-Orleans, new	10¾ a 13
Uplands new	10 a 11¼
Alabama,	10 a 11¼
Tennessee	10 a 10¾

Money.—In New-York, Oct. 5, North Carolina bank bills are quoted at 4½ per cent. discount; Virginia, 1 do.; South-Carolina, 1½ do.; Georgia, 1¾ do.—Darien, 3½.

Married,

In Lincoln county, on the 20th ult. by Miles W. Abernathy, Esq. Mr. Jacob Huffman, to Miss Susan Shook.

In the Forks of the Yadkin in this county, on the 27th ult. by J. Inglis, Esq. Mr. Bryson Moore to Miss Nancy Hutson.

At Mocksville, in this county, on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst. by the Rev. Jesse Rankin, Col. William F. Kelly to Miss Sarah Ann Gaither, daughter of the late Nicholas Gaither, Esq.

In Raleigh, on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Dowd, Mr. Henry Ward, printer, to Mrs. Mary Ann Reeks, widow of the late Dr. James Reeks, of Chatham county.

In Guilford county, on the 2d inst. by the Rev. E. W. Caruthers, Mr. William Rankin to Miss Tilla McClain.

DIED,

In Rutherford, N. C. on the 28th September, in the 84th year of his age, Mr. William Smart. He was among the first settlers of that section of country; and has left an aged widow, and a numerous train of descendants, to lament his loss.

In Mecklenburg county, on Sunday night, the 16th ult. of a short illness of four days, *James M. McClain*, son of Andrew McCain, aged 21 years. In the death of this worthy young man his relatives have sustained an irreparable loss, and society has been deprived of one, who promised to be an useful and respectable member.

In Augusta, Geo. on the 23d ult. in the 47th year of his age, Maj. Freeman Walker,—a distinguished lawyer, and most estimable and useful citizen.

Near Fort Mitchel, Ala. on the 29th of August last, Capt. John P. Parks, in the 31st year of his age; leaving a wife and three children to mourn his loss. And on the 31st, two days after, his little daughter, Jane, followed her father to the world of bliss, "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest." Capt. Parks was formerly of Jonesville, Surry county, N. C. *Communicated.*

Look Again!!!

THE Gentleman who took an Umbrella by mistake, at the late party, will confer a pleasure on the owner by leaving it at Mr. Torrence's Store. 1w

October 13th, 1827.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, N. Caro. on the 1st day of October, 1827.

Lawson H. Alexander 3	Thos. Littleton 2
Lucy Jane Alexander	William Lovet
Margaret Alexander	George Little
Mary Allen	McCurdy Morgan
J. C. Barnhart	John McGinnis
Charles Blackwelder	A. McCurdy
Joseph Baker	James McCalebs
Jacob Bost	Nath'l. Monteith
Leonard Cagle	Joseph Mchaffey
Catharine Crawford	Elizabeth Milster
Abel Corzine	John McClure
Andrew Corzine	Susanah McGraw
Mary Childress	John Morrison
William C. Crofford	David Miller
Robert Crofford	Margret T. McClure
John Ford	M. McCurdy
Jacob Fisher	Allen D. Newson
William Gilliam	John Pharr
Jacob Gouger	Robt. Pickens
Tobias Goodman	Daniel Pegraw
Francis Glass	Valentine Pence
Sam'l Gouger	J. F. Phifer
Joseph Howel	Philip Rumple
Isaac Howel	Daniel Reede
Daniel Houston	Michael Seafreit
Jonathan Hartsel	Aron Self
Eliner Hudson	Jane Shin
Abner Higgans	John Strube
Sam'l. Harris	M. Smith
Wm. Hinsemon	G. H. Swergain
Thos. Irwin	Martin Stought
John Johnston 2	Robert Sherwood
Sam'l. Kimmons	Peter Troutman
Joseph Klutts	Sam'l. Wellington
Jacob Litaker	Andrew Walker

3t86 D. STORKE, P. M.

MANSION HOTEL,
SALISBURY, N. CAROLINA.

By EZRA ALLEMONG

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 17, 1827. 81

Private Entertainment.
EDWARD YARBRO'

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that, his lease of the Mansion Hotel having expired, he has removed to the large and commodious House owned by his mother, and formerly occupied by her as a House of Entertainment, on Main street, a few doors east of the Court House; where he is prepared to accommodate *Travellers* and *Boarders*, in a style which he feels assured will give general satisfaction. He invites his acquaintances, as well as strangers, to call on him: every attention which he and his family can bestow, will be most cheerfully extended to them. 81

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 24, 1827.

For SALE,

A HOUSE and LOT, situated on the corner of the public square, in Rutherfordton, fronting the court-house. The lot contains about the fourth of an acre; the house is two stories high, 36 feet by 24; the lower corner room has been occupied as a Store and Grocery, and from its central situation, would afford a good stand for either a merchant or mechanic. The terms will be made easy, as the subscriber wishes to leave the country. Apply on the premises, to

MAT'A. COULTER.

October 2d, 1827. 7t89

To Jailers.

PETER, a stout made, yellow complected fellow, 35 or 40 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of rather an assuming and impudent manner; left my plantation in Kershaw District, South-Carolina, on the 7th July last. Information of him directed, Liberty Hill, Kershaw District, South-Carolina; would be thankfully received. 77

JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, Jun.

State of North-Carolina, Iredell county:

SPRING term, 1827: David Beatty vs. Alexander Huggins and others; In Equity. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joel Huggins and Brevard Huggins, defendants in this suit, are inhabitants of another state beyond the reach of the process of this court, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for four weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said Joel Huggins and Brevard Huggins appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Iredell at the court-house in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and file their answers to the bill of complaint, the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

4t84 Test: JOHN MUSHAT, C. M. E.

To Bank Dealers.

THE undersigned having been frequently applied to by dealers in the Bank at this place, who reside at a distance, to accept an agency to procure the renewal of their bonds &c. in Bank, has concluded to offer his services to those who are disposed to confide to him any business of that nature. His charges will be the lowest that are usually made.

PHILO WHITE.

Salisbury, July, 1827.

Sheriffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, North-Carolina, 1st day of October, 1827.

James Alexander	Samuel Josey
N. W. Alexander	John Sketcher
Walker Anderson	Jacob Kurts
James Adams	James Kincade
William Anderson	Moses Kern
Martha A. Andrews	Jacob Klutts
Ales Arnhart	Charles Locke
John Bass	Jacob Lyrely 2
Polly Brown	Henry Lippard
William Barber 2	John McGahey
Elizabeth Ballad	William V. Megehu
Elizabeth Blackwell	M. Matthews
Jacob Bushere	Col. W. G. Middleton
Mary Baker	John McNeely
Andrew Boston	Barbary Miller
Conrad Bushere	Philip Miller
Daniel Corel	Sarah McNight
Andrew Cruse	Armsted Manfield
Philip Cruse	Ebur Nelson
Willis Coggins	Thomas Noah
John Canup	Allen Nusham
Willis Carter	James A. Rien
James G. Coles	Michael Peeler
Jesse Cleveland	Mary Price
John Clemment	Henry Panles
Isaac Cowan 2	John Phifer
Judy Chapman	Garret Pickler
Elizabeth Crider 2	Lawrence Porter
John Cameron	George Roe
James Childress	William Roark
Jennet Crowel	William Rany
Major Carson	John T. Reed
Jacob Cobble	Ann Robinson
David or Henry Dolen	George Rufty
Elenor Dunn	William Robinson
James Dunn	John Schools
Jonathan Deal	Asa Smith
James Ellice	William H. Smith
John Emry	John Spirthase
Anderson Foster	Robert Smith
Moses Fight	Archibald Stokes
Mathias Freet	Bennet H. Stammire
Henry H. Field	Michael Swisher
Jacob Fulinwider	Jonas Swisher
Elizabeth Fraley	David Shulmbarger
Henry Guffes	Leroy or E. Smart
William Gillison	Moses Steed
George Goodman	Jacob Skiles
William Graham	Samuel Sloan
James Hughes	Winthrop Sanbourn
Andrew Holsouser	Christena Sefferd
Mary Hill	James Smith
Glasgow Hayes	Thomas Smoot
Joseph B. Harbeth	Henrietta Slaughter
David P. Hillhouse 4	John Turner
Rosanna Haden	Jesse W. Walley
Leroy Hightower	Colo J. H. Witherspoon
John Hughes	Henry Weaver
Nancy J. Hodgens	Asaph Waterman
Charles A. Hugnenin	Freeman Walker
James Hyde	William Wilson or
Mrs. Howel	John H. Freeland
James Hogan	Philip Walling
Henry Hill	Rev. Henry White
William H. Haywood	John Wells
James Hughes	Francis R. Ward
Thomas B. Ives	Fanny Yarbrough
William Jones	John Young.

3t83 SAMUEL REEVES, *P. M.*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Statesville, N. Carolina, on the first day of Oct. 1827.

Shade Alley	Robertson B. Judkins
Walter Bell	David Lans
Mrs. Elizabeth Ballard	Elias Lasenb
Fields Bradshaw	Mrs. Lydia Lovelace
Benjamin Bowls	James Mangham
Col. A. F. Caldwell 2	Joseph More
Andrew Carson	J. Maiden
Sandy Chisholm	Mary McClure
Ma Robert Carson	William McFinsey
James Calahan	Col. John H. McKee
Mrs. Isabella Chipley	George McKay
William A. Dunlap	Matthew Nesbet
George F. Davidson	John V. Orton
Gen. Geo. L. Davidson	John J. Poston
Azariah Dobins	William Patterson
Reuben Elliot	William Powell
John Falls	Michael Rickert
William Feimster	Elisha Rodgers
Michael Flack	Westley Reynolds
John Ferrill	Thomas W. Sharp
Iram Goodin	Robert Simonton
Cornelia Gable	Bartley Ship
John Goodin	Mrs. Margaret Smith
Mrs. Patsey G. Grey	Mrs. Nancy Shirell
William Henderson	Archibald Thompson
William Hobbs	Edward Turner
James Huie	John Thompson
Robert Hall	Jessey H. Thomas
Herbert Harwell	James Woodside
David Hogshead 2	Isom Welsh
John Heath	Orpha Williams
Celeb Irvin	John Welber
Josiah Johnson	William Wason
William L. Johnson	Joseph Watts
Lewis Jenkins	Vallet Yule
Amos Jacobs	Thomas M. Young.
James Jordin	3t85

JAMES McKNIGHT, *P. M.*

100 Dollars Reward.

A Man calling himself *WILLIAM DOUGLAS*, who had for a short time been in my employment as overseer, escaped on Thursday nigh, the 23d of August, taking from my stable a bright bay Horse, also a quantity of clothing. The horse is a stallion, two years old last spring, about fourteen and a half hands high, well formed, has some white in his face, three of his legs and the remaining hind foot white.

Douglas is supposed to be about 35 years old, five feet nine or ten inches high, round shouldered, fair skin, light thin hair, high forehead, full red face, has lost one or two of his upper front teeth, which appear as if decayed, the stumps still remaining; he possesses great assurance and speaks with firmness, appears to be well acquainted in several of the Western States. The above sum will be paid for his commitment to the Pendleton Goal, or FIFTY Dollars if secured in any Gaol, within the United States, so that I may get him. TWENTY Dollars will be paid for the delivery of said horse to me.

WILLIAM SLOAN.

September 12th, 1827. 3t84

Stolen

FROM the subscriber, on the 1st of October, inst. a *Bay Horse*, 8 years old next spring, about 14 hands high, some white on his hind feet, a small star in his forehead, has two lumps on his back, is newly shod before, and he paces very well. A good saddle, bridle, and blanket, were taken away with the horse. Any person giving information of said horse, directed to Krider's Store, Rowan county, N. C. shall be liberally rewarded for so doing.

MARTIN W. PHIFER.

October 2d, 1827. 3t85

Latest from Philadelphia.

ONE of the subscribers (Thomas V. Canon) has just returned from Philadelphia, with all the fashions of the day; and wishes to inform the public, that while at the north, he spent principal part of his time with the most celebrated Tailors of the city, (especially Messrs. Robb & Winebrenner, and Messrs. Charles C. Watson & Sons; where he worked a portion of his time, for the purpose of gaining more information respecting the manner in which garments are cut and made up: the above-named two shops are the most celebrated in the United States. He also visited many other very celebrated shops, in Philadelphia, Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg, Virg: he also came through Baltimore and Washington City, and examined the fashions in all those places.

The subscribers (Thos. V. Canon and Benjamin Fraley) can now assure the public, that they are prepared to accommodate any gentleman, in a very short time, in as fashionable and neat a style, as can be had in any of the above-mentioned places; and as to durability, they know their work will excel any. And they will do their work as reasonable as any in this section of country.

THOMAS V. CANON,
BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Concord, Sept. 1, 1827. 97

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderte terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is repectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28*th*, 1827. 60

White Flint WHEAT.

THE New-York *White Flint Wheat*, which makes Flour preferable to any other I ever tried, is more productive of the land, and less subject to waste in shelling out at harvest, can be had (perhaps 150 bushels) of the subscriber, at *one dollar* per bushel. JOSEPH KERR.

Rowan County, Sept. 19, 1827. 4t84

Steam Boat NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS boat is in complete order, and will commence running to Georgetown and Charleston, on the first of October, and will carry produce at customary rates. The subscribers will spare no exertion to expedite the transportation of produce and goods to and from either of the above places. This boat has made a trip from Charleston, with a full freight in less than five days.

We have a pole boat now on the stocks which will be launched about the first of November, calculated to carry five hundred bales of cotton, and of so light a draft of water, as to be enabled to go at all seasons. This boat in conjunction with the steam boat will ensure the certainty of up and down freights, without delay.

The subscribers will receive cotton to freight on moderate terms, and make no charge for storage, if shipped by their boats.

They will also receive and forward goods, on reasonable terms, having commodious stores and ware-houses, for the security of goods.

Mr. Henry W. Conner, the agent in Charleston, will attend to the receiving and forwarding all goods to this or any intermediate places on the Pee Dee river, and will receive and attend to all orders respecting cotton that may be sent to his care. The subscribers pledge themselves, to use all diligence and attention in their power for the interests of those who may make consignments to them.

J. & J. H. TOWNES.

Cheraw, S. C. Sept. 24, 1827. 8t91

☞ The Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal will insert the above 8 weeks, and the Charleston Courier once a week for 8 weeks, and forward their accounts for payment.

J. & J. H. T.

Co-Partnership.

NOTICE.....The subscribers having recently formed a connexion for the transacting of a *WHOLESALE*

Grocery and Commission Business,

would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Having made the necessary arrangements for the better conducting of a *Commission Business*; being provided with good *Ware Houses*, for the storage of *COTTON*; a safe, substantial, and well built *Boat* for the transportation of all produce that may be entrusted to their care; with a pledge that no want of attention on their part in the facilitating of all Commission Business they may be favored with, they flatter themselves with the hope of giving very general satisfaction. Their Ware-Houses are now ready for the reception of country produce generally. Cotton will be received on storage, sold here, or shipped coastwise, if required.

They have now on hand a very general assortment of *GROCERIES*; with a heavy stock of every article in their line, which is well selected; and which they flatter themselves they will be enabled to offer on as good terms as any House this side of Baltimore.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

Fayetteville, August 1*st*, 1827. 75tf

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September term, 1827: John Webb *vs.* Edmund Beazley; original attachment, Hyder A. Rodgers summoned as guarnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Edmund Beazley, so absconds and conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, or that he is an inhabitant of another state,—it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant aforesaid appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germanton, on the 2d Monday of December next, and plead or replevy, that judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of the plaintiff's claim. Test: M. R. MOORE, *c. c.*

By C. L. Banner, *D. Clk.*

Germanton, Sept. 25*th*, 1827. 6t88

Valuable Property.

BEING determined upon removing to the Western Country, the subscriber offers for sale the whole of his valuable possessions, lying on the south side of the Yadkin river, and on both sides of Grant's Creek, adjoining lands of James I. Long, Adam Miller, and others, between 3 and 6 miles of Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. There is, in all, 1000 acres of *Land*, a good portion of which is first rate land in the county. On the premises there are a good country *dwelling-house, corn-crib, stables*, and all necessary *out-houses*. A sufficient quantity of land is under cultivation, profitably to employ 14 or 15 hands: with a sufficient quantity of excellent meadow ground cleared, to answer all purposes, and a considerable quantity uncleared. The land is susceptible of being, and will be, as may suit purchasers, divided into two or more plantations.

Also, will be disposed of, the subscriber's interest (the half) in the valuable MILLS, known as *Long's Mills*, on Grant's Creek, between 3 and 4 miles from Salisbury: The subscriber being determined to sell, all the above property, or any part of it, will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine the premises;—which, in my absence, will be shown by my brother, James I. Long, living near Long's Ferry;—or by my Overseer, on the premises.

RICHD. W. LONG

Rowan county, July 3*d*, 1827. 70tf

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE lectures in this institution will commence as usual on the *first Monday of November*, and terminate on the *first Saturday in March*.

Anatomy and Surgery,
By B. W. Dudley, M. D.
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice,
By Charles Caldwell, M. D.
Theory and Practice of medicine,
By John Esten Cooke, M. D.
Obstetrics and diseases of women and children,
By W. H. Richardson, M. D.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany,
By Charles W. Short, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy,
By James Blythe. D. D.

The edifice which has been erected during the present season, for the accommodation of the medical department, is rapidly progressing, and the faculty, with confidence, announce to the public, that it will be completed and ready for the reception of the classes before the commencement of the ensuing session. The building occupies a space, on its foundation, of 75 by 50 feet, and contains two spacious lecture rooms, large apartments for the library, museum and chemical laboratory, together with librarian's dormitory, and every other convenient and necessary appurtenance.

It is situated in a pleasant and central part of the town, immediately contiguous to the anatomical theatre and dissecting rooms, and together with these, will constitute an establishment not surpassed, in point of comfort and convenience, by any similar institution in America.

The *library* contains upwards of three thousand volumes, and is constantly increasing by the addition of all the periodical and standard works on medicine and the collateral sciences. It is opened as a reading room every evening (Sunday excepted) throughout the session, and every student has the privilege, moreover, of keeping out two volumes at a time.

The *museum* contains a variety of instructive preparations, both of the human subject and of wax and plaster imitations by the first artists of Europe.

Students of medicine resorting to this school for instruction, will be accommodated in the most respectable families, with genteel board and lodging, together with all other incidental attendance, upon cheaper terms than at any other medical institution in our country.

The expenses of a complete course of lectures, including the matriculation and library ticket, will amount to $100 specie. The fee for graduation will be $20 in addition.

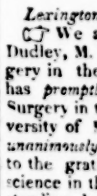
By order of the Medical Faculty.

C. W. SHORT, *M. D. Dean.*

Lexington, Ky. Aug. 24, 1827. 5t86

☞ We are authorized to state that B. W. Dudley, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the school of medicine of this place, has *promptly* declined accepting the chair of Surgery in the medical department of the University of Maryland, to which he was of late *unanimously elected*; thus *judiciously* and much to the gratification of the friends of medical science in the west, preferring his situation and standing *here*, as a practitioner and teacher, to that so complimentarily tendered to him by the eastern school. [*Lexington Reporter.*

Doct. J. W. Hillyard,



BEGS leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Davidson County, that he has just received a fine assortment of **FRESH MEDICINE**, and expects to receive within a few weeks, from Philadelphia and New-York, an assortment more extensive than ever reached this country; and he pledges his time and talents, *in future*, entirely to his profession. He hopes, from years experience in the profession, to meet with that patronage which a man should, whose whole mind is devoted to it. His charges shall never exceed those made by other medical gentlemen. 78

August 27, 1827

Taken up and Committed

TO the jail in Statesville, Iredell county, on the 3d day of September instant, a Negro *MAN*, who says his name is *Pharoah*, and that he belongs to Charles Livingston, of Richmond county, N. C. He is about 35 years of age, five feet 1 or 2 inches high, very black, of a pleasant countenance, and says he is a preacher. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay the expenses, and take him away.

JOHN WOODS, *Jailor.*

Sept. 24th. 1827. 3t84

Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, on the 20th of May, 1827, a negro man who says his name in SANDY; he is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 25 years old, very black, speaks quick, has lost some of his upper front teeth rather on the left side, both ears cropped, and says he belongs to James Blackmen, Lancaster district, South Carolina, who purchased him in the lower part of this state, and that he left his master below Charlotte. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away. CHARLES PHELPS, *Jailor.*

May 21*st*, 1827. 6t

POETRY.

FROM THE "HARP OF SALEM."

ELIJAH TAKEN TO HEAVEN.

Still on the Prophets wandered. As they walk'd
They spake of things celestial. The dread hour
Which was to snatch Elijah from the earth
Was come, and his pure soul was rapt in bliss,
And holy expectation of the joys—
His bright reward of glory—by the throne
Of the Omniscient Majesty of Heaven.
Oh! highly favored mortal—if we dare
To call thee mortal, who, undying, gained
The immortal raptures of supernatural spheres.

Behold yon brilliant star, whose glory shoots
In rapid course athwart the sapphire vault;
Behold, it nears our nether world, and seems
A cloud of gold. More near! what can it be!
Elijah, favored son of earth, 'tis thine—
Thy car triumphal to the gates of Heaven.

Swift darts the blazing chariot to its goal;
The fiery steeds of Heaven disdain the earth—
Cloud-borne it hangs in air; an unseen Power
Conveys the Prophet to his radiant seat,
And whirlwinds waft him from Elisha's view.

STANZAS.

They tell me that there is a trace
Of sorrow on my brow;
They tell me that my cheek has lost
Its wonted ruddy glow;
And they are right—how can I bid
My cheek or brow look glad!
How can I dress my face in smiles,
When all my *thoughts* are sad.

The cold and worldling crowd know not
How hard 'tis to forget,
How hard to vanquish hopes on which
Both heart and soul were wet—
Oh! 'tis in vain to bid the eye
Smile, or lip look gay;
When every joy that gave life zest,
Is hastening to decay.

Though joy be gone, and health be fled,
Yet still I cannot weep—
No freshening moisture will arise,
My burning lips to steep—
Though sorrow press around, yet oft
I vainly hope to see
Days, which Faith's stern prophetic voice
Whispers will never be.

LIFE.

As fleeting as the morning cloud,
That moves in fearful silence by,
As changeful as the hues that shrowd
The summer's evening sky;
Shifting with every pulse of air—
Just such is life—as false as fair.
But it has joys, that never fail,
As deep, and pure, and boundless, too—
When not a cloud unfurls its sail—
As heaven's unfading hue;
Pure joys, which like their native sky
Are grandest when the storm rides by.

London Gent. Mag.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTEMPERANCE.

In certain parts of the United States, regular war appears to have been commenced against this foe of the human race. In several of the Eastern cities, Societies have been formed, composed of active philanthropists, the best efforts of which are directed to the discouragement of the intemperate use of ardent spirits; and in the anniversary discourses which are delivered, the excesses of the vice are presented in the most odious and appalling colors. The following is one among the numerous missiles which have been recently levelled at "the enemy." It is at least a good parody of a noble original:

Petersburg Intelligencer.

NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

"When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the intemperate bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume the sober station to which the laws of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; That all men are created sober; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights—that among these are life, liberty, and the purity of health; that whenever any habits become destructive to these ends, it is the right of a people to alter them. Prudence indeed will dictate that habits long established should not be changed for light and transient causes, and accordingly mankind are more disposed to suffer than to right themselves by altering the habits to which they are accustomed. But when a long course of indulgence in luxury and intoxication evinces a design to reduce men to absolute beastliness, it is their duty to provide new liquors for their future security. The history of Rum is a history of repeated revels and inebriations. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world. It has called together men at places unusual and uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their family records, for the sole purpose of reducing them into compliance with gill and half pint measures; it has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; it has made Judges depend upon its excitement alone; it has erected a multitude of grog shops, and sent amongst us swarms of drones to eat our substance; it has kept among us in time of temperance, standing distilleries; in some cases it has rendered the military superior to the civil power—it has subjected us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions; it has cut off our respectability with all the world, it has imposed imbecility upon us without our consent; it has transported us, half seas over, to be tried for pretended sobriety; it has taken away our appetites, and altered fundamentally our former habits; it has invested itself with power to rule us in all cases whatever; it has plundered our barns, ravaged our lands, burnt our throats, and destroyed the lives of our people; at this time large casks of foreign liquors are transported to complete the work of death, desolation and drunkenness, a thing totally unworthy a civil liquor; it has excited domestic broils amongst us and has brought on us the merciless libertine, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of happiness among all conditions of people. A liquor which is thus marked by every act that can define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of any people. Now have we been wanting in attention to Brandy and Whiskey. We have warned them from time to time of attempts to extend an unwarrantable jurisdition over us; but they too have been deaf to the voice of reason. We must therefore acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them as we hold all liquors—enemies in excess—in moderation friends."

SOUTH AMERICAN HORSEMANSHIP.

On our approaching the (river) Saladillo, he sounded a conck as a signal to the amphibious bipeds who inhabit there, and then put his horse at full speed as though he intended to encounter the stream *a la Poniatowsky*; but in a moment, on the very edge of the bank, he stopped his horse with such a curb back on the haunches as seemed enough to break the creature's neck and his own too. He then sprung off, released the animal in the twinkling of an eye from the manifold trappings of the saddle; and flinging the rein over his head, led him to the extreme verge, where the bank was five or six feet high above the water. The sagacious animal first looked at the torrent below, as if he was disposed to differ with his master in opinion as to the necessity of his taking such a useless leap, when there was a regular slope a little further on. The dandy, however, was bent on showing his horse's good breeding and spirit. Dealing him a crack or two with his whip, the noble creature sprang like Quintus Curtius into the gulf, with desperate power. He soon emerged, snorting above the waves, seeming to say, "though not in my element, I obey my master." He quickly reached the opposite side of the river, neighing, as if to announce his arrival, and remaining perfectly stationary, with the reins between his legs, until his master had crossed. Our own horses did not exhibit quite so much metal. Being released, they joined our spare relay, and took the river at an easier part, as a matter to which they had been long accustomed. This interesting display of animal sagacity, a proof of the skill of the South Americans in equestrian education, was destined speedily to give way to another scene of a still more unique character.

[*Andrews' Journal from Buenos Ayres to Potos.*

The death of Stanislaus, King of Poland, was occasioned in a singular manner. Being much addicted to smoking, he generally every day finished many pipes. In knocking out the ashes he set fire to his dressing-gown. As no one was near him, the flames had surrounded him when the officers on guard, hearing his cries, ran to his assistance, and extinguished the fire. He might have survived, but a singular circumstance accompanied that accident. He had been devout during the last years of his life, and, as a penance for his sins, had worn a girdle with points on the inside; these became heated, and being pressed into his body while the flames were extinguished, caused a number of wounds, the discharge from which, at his period of life, proved too much for his debilitated constitution.

Some spend an age, to make out a volume;
I write a moment, to fill out a column.